

## C l a i m s

1. Fluid container (10) for storage of fluids, preferably combustible fluids such as propane, butane, CNG, wherein the fluid container (10) is made of thermoplastic materials and fibre composite materials having a low electrical conductivity and wherein the fluid container (10), at its upper end, is provided with a valve means (18) forming a part of the fluid container (10), through which fluid filling and discharging occur, and wherein the fluid container (10) is provided with means for preventing electrostatic charges during filling operations, characterized in that means for reducing and/or preventing build-up of electrical and/or electrostatic potential on the interior wall of the container (10) during filling of the container (10) is arranged as an integral part of the upper end of the container (10) wall in association with the valve means (18); said means substantially reducing the fluid velocity and/or changes the direction of the fluid flow during filling.
2. Means according to claim 1, wherein a collar or a cavity (20) is arranged in the fluid container (10) in the region of the valve means (18), and wherein opening(s) (23) of the valve means (18) communicate(s) with said cavity (20).
3. Means according to claim 2, wherein the cavity (20) is provided with at least one opening (22) communicating with the interior (13) of the container (10).
4. Means according to one of the claims 1-3, wherein said means comprises a surface surrounding the valve means (18), against which surface the fluid is intended to hit in order to change the direction of flow and/or the velocity of flow into a more or less transverse direction of flow.

5. Means according to one of the claims 1-4, wherein the means comprises nozzles or openings (23) which completely or partly pulverize the liquid flow.

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6. Means according to one of the claims 1-5, wherein the openings or nozzles (23) form a turbulent flow out of said openings or nozzles (23).

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7. Means according to one of the claims 1-6, wherein the nozzles or openings (23) produce a laminar flow out of said nozzles or openings (23).

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8. Means according to one of the claims 1-7, wherein the outer casing (14) and/or the inner container (13) are made of a electrically conducting material or is provided with elements or material making the casing (14) and/or the inner container (13) electrically conductive.

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9. Method for preventing or reducing build-up of electrical and/or electrostatic potential during filling of a fluid in a container (10) at least partly made of a non-conductive material or semi-conducting material, such as plastic materials, the fluid being filled at a pressure into the container (10) through a valve means (18) arranged at the upper end of the container (10) and wherein the valve means (18) is provided with a passage (21),

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c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the fluid is made to change direction of flow at least once at the upper end of the container (10), so that the flow into the container (10) preferably to a largest possible degree is depressurized and wherein the velocity of liquid flowing into the container (10) is reduced.

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10. Method according to claim 9, wherein the direction of fluid flow at the outlet of the valve means (18) is changed from an axial direction with respect to the valve

means to a lateral direction, perpendicular on the said axial direction, whereupon the direction of flow is then changed back to a flow in said axial direction.